

ONLY QUESTION

Now Open in Regard to the Philippine Islands Is,

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM

The Subject Exhaustively Discussed By Prof. Schurman, of the United States Commission—Our Rights and Our Mission in the Archipelago Defined By the President of Cornell University.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—President Jacob G. Schurman, in his address at the opening of the scholastic year of Cornell university to-day, spoke at considerable length on the question of "National expansion." Mr. Schurman was president of the commission sent to the Philippine Islands to investigate the subject of the civil government of the archipelago. At the outset Mr. Schurman referred to his address of last year, when he answered negatively the inquiry "Shall we take the Philippine Islands from Spain?" His opinions, he said, brought upon him no little condemnation, but the rapid march of events rendered it unnecessary to consider whether these opinions were sound or not. The treaty-making power of the United States, backed, he admitted, by an overwhelming public opinion irrespective of party, took the Philippine Islands from Spain. Some people were still discussing the theoretical expediency of expansion. This had not been an open question since last winter. The only question to-day open was this: "The United States having taken the Philippine Islands from Spain, what shall be done with them?"

This grave issue must be decided by the President and Congress. With them, he thought, it could be left in the confident expectation that a wise solution would be reached. He invited attention to some wise observations on the general subject of national expansion.

A difference between the expansion of the United States and that of Great Britain which come prominently into view when our states were compared with dependencies like India. The population of the United States was homogeneous, that of India indistinguishably heterogeneous. The Americans ruled themselves whether in New York or Oregon; the alien and multitudinous races of India could be held together only by a strong foreign hand. America had grown from within outwards; England had enlarged herself by accretion. Our assumption of sovereignty over the Philippine Islands was altogether unlike the previous phases of our national expansion. He pointed out that whereas in the development of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, practically uninhabited territories were found, the Philippine Islands were already well peopled with Malaysians who had long made it their home, who resented the intrusion of other races, and to whom the physical environment was far better adapted than it was to white men.

There are those who speak of the Philippine Islands as our possessions, and calmly conclude that we may do what we like with them. This was too barbarous to be taken seriously; it was not callousness of heart, it was only muddleheadedness. The terms "ownership" and "possession" were a barbarous survival when applied to any relation between one people and another. The sovereign power owned nothing, but there was something it owed. It was charged with the responsibility of government. Our relations with the Philippines would be misrepresented so long as we retained that fatal confusion of government and property. Continuing, Mr. Schurman said: "We simply possess, in virtue of the treaty of Paris, the right to govern or aid in governing the people of the Philippine Islands. Unhappily we have not yet got beyond the first function of government—the suppression of insurrection and the establishment of peace and order."

There was said President Schurman, no instance in history of the successful government of a colony where the profit of the parent state or its citizens had been a leading consideration. On the other hand there were many examples of disasters and rebellions from such unworthy greed and exploitation.

"Let a nation," he said, "seek to enrich itself by its citizens at the expense of its colonists and it impoverishes all. But let a nation in all its dealings with its colonies take as its sole criterion of judgment and standard of conduct the welfare of the colonists, and it will result, as history everywhere demonstrates, that the enriched dependencies become the most profitable traders with the ruling country."

President Schurman said that the initiative and the directing power belonged to the sovereign nation, and must be exercised by her representatives. A few will suffice. Of course there must be one responsible head. But with an organizing genius at the helm it was simply astonishing how much could be got out of the natives. Continuing, he said: "I was often asked in the Philippines if our civil service was better than that of Spain. Here is a point where the Filipinos suspect and fear us. We must allay their anxiety and suspicion by a splendid Philippine civil service. I believe we shall. It is absolutely necessary. But there will be no harder task in connection with our government of the archipelago. I repeat, however, that the success of our administration in the Philippines will depend upon the men we send out to conduct it, much more than upon acts of Congress or any other circumstance."

In conclusion Mr. Schurman said: "What is the independence of colonization? Why should we extend our sovereignty over remote countries and alien people? I answer that the only justifiable object of such expansion is the establishment of good government in the territory annexed, the elevation of its people in civilization and the



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training of them in progressive self-government, with a view to ultimate independence, whether by partnership or, in separation from the sovereign state. As the end for the moral being is perfection, and the end for the economic society is wealth, so the end for the political community is independence. In the divine education of the race no people can be permanently kept in a state of subjection to or even dependence upon another people. Of all colonizing nations England is the only one which has realized this great principle; and it took a successful rebellion in her first empire to impress the truth even upon England.

"In the Philippine Islands our own mission is to educate and elevate the Filipinos and aid them in governing themselves. We shall not adopt the policy of scuttling, nor, although American sovereignty must be established even by force, shall we ever dream of the policy of extermination. Not oppression, nor yet abandonment and desertion; not these, but honest and fraternal co-operation with the Filipinos for the establishment of a just and stable government in which the natives shall have ever-increasing participation in proportion to the development of their political capacities, the growth of their political experience, the progress of the masses in education and civilization, and the evolution of the idea and sentiment of nationality, a sentiment and idea which shall be nourished and developed by the habit of common action, the improvement of the means of communication, the freer intermingling of the tribes and races and hearty native co-operation with the Americans, whose best political traditions are but the realization of the dearest ideals of the Filipino people."

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

It is Reported That Caracas is Practically Invested.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says:

Caracas is practically invested by the revolutionists. General Cipriano Castro's forces, moving from Valencia to Victoria, separated into three divisions. The right wing has already captured San Casimiro and Oumare, and is now occupying the valley of the Tuy river and commanding the road to Caracas, which is thirty miles distant.

The left wing is occupying Cara Lucca and the entire seacoast to Puerto Cabello and is moving toward La Guayra with the special object of cutting off the escape of President Andrade.

The center and main division of the rebel army, under the personal command of General Castro, is moving on Los Teques, and proposes to combine with the forces from the Tuy valley to make an assault on Caracas.

General Castro surprised the government troops on the plains of Valencia, causing a loss to Andrade's forces of 1,200 men, killed and wounded. General Adrian, of the government army, was among the slain. The loss of the revolutionists was slight.

The province of Coro is now held by the insurgents. The city of Carupano has taken up arms in favor of the revolution. It is believed that President Andrade has sent his family on the steamship Philadelphia to New York, he having ordered the Philadelphia by a dispatch from Caracas.

The government of Trinidad has issued a proclamation against filibustering expeditions, threatening severe penalties. It is believed that another expedition is being fitted out here for Venezuela.

MOTHER'S AWFUL DEED.

Murders Two of Her Children and Attempts Suicide.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—Mrs. Clara Rheiner, aged 34, of 109 Catherine street, last night attempted to murder her three children and commit suicide. She gave the children morphine, cut her own wrists and then turned on the gas in the room they were in. When discovered two of the children, Harold, aged 2, and the baby, aged 14 months, were dead. By hard work the oldest child, Elia, who was 7 years of age, and Mrs. Rheiner were resuscitated. Mrs. Rheiner failed to cut the arteries in her wrist and the physicians at St. Mary's hospital say she will recover. The family was discovered by Mrs. Rheiner's two brothers, who had met her husband on the street and from his peculiar actions imagined the couple had had some trouble. They went up to the house to investigate and found them all in one room, which was full of gas.

Mrs. Rheiner made a statement to the officers, admitting killing the children, and said she wished she was with them, and confessed to have had domestic troubles, but stated that they were not entirely responsible for her deed. It is believed that Mrs. Rheiner is insane. Her husband has not been found since the crime was discovered, and she says that he has not been at home for three days.

Won't Enter the Syndicate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Henry Clay and Book Company, which is the owner of more than half the cigar factories in Havana, has declined, through President Book, to enter the great tobacco syndicate organized by Wall Street capitalists for the control of the Havana cigar industry.

Good Enough to Take

The finest quality of leaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the result is a preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, croup and whooping cough, it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by druggists.

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Rough Dry Washed, Starched and Dried 5 cents per pound. Washed and Ironed, 5 cents per pound. All hand work finished 10 cents per pound. At Home Steam Laundry.

FOUR HUNDRED LOST

Through the Storms and Flood in British India.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.—Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Woodburn announced to the council yesterday that 400 lives were lost through the floods at Darjeeling, capital of the district of that name, in addition to those drowned on the plains.

Great havoc has been caused at Kurseong. The Margaretheop estate lost 100 acres, and the Midland factory was destroyed. Several coolies were buried in the ruins of the manager's house, which was partially destroyed. The Avengroop estate lost 20 acres and 4,000 tea bushes. The coolie lines were swept away and many persons were killed, but the exact number is not known. A factory was also destroyed at this place. A huge landslide below St. Mary's seminary destroyed the railroad bridge and completely blocked the road. A branch thirty yards wide has been made of the rails and is hanging in the air. It is thought the breach cannot be repaired within thirty days.

Telegraphic communication between Calcutta and Darjeeling has been re-established, but railroad traffic beyond Kurseong is not likely to be resumed for a long time. The road is impassable for horses and travelers are only able to journey on foot and with much difficulty.

The story of the destruction of the Ida villa branch of the Calcutta girls' school, supported by the American Methodists, is related by Miss Stahl, who saved many of the children. A landslide compelled the occupants to leave the building, and Miss Stahl, guiding the children, commenced a perilous climb, finally gaining the Mail road. All the time rain was pouring down in torrents, the earth was shaking and the children were terrified. The blackness of the night, falling boulders, the crashing of trees and feet of the earthquake finally compelled the party to fly into the night. Will Burlee, the sole survivor of those who were caught in the landslide at Ida villa, says that when it was seen that escape was impossible a sister made all kneel in prayer, and while kneeling the house was swept away.

It is estimated that the loss to the tea garden proprietors is about \$2,000,000.

THE RIGHT TALK.

Patriotic Sons of America on the War in the Philippines.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—The second day's session of the biennial convention of the national camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America was devoted almost entirely to the reports of committees. There has been some talk of a change in the ritual, but the committee on this subject reported that it was believed best not to make any change until after the war in the Philippines was ended. Consequently the committee will make no report until the meeting of the national camp two years hence. The report of the committee on the state of the order showed the organization to be in a prosperous condition. There are about 250,000 members. The committee on resolutions reported several resolutions not bearing on matters of interest to the order, and presented the following, which was passed:

"Resolved, That while this order is absolutely non-partisan, the national camp, in convention assembled, would be recreant to duty and faithless to the patriotic citizenship which it represents if it did not declare in the most possible way the fear of the entire brotherhood to the flag and the principles of liberty and enlightenment of which it is the emblem; that in the effort now in progress in the Philippines to suppress a wicked and causeless rebellion, the government at Washington represents American manhood and has our sympathy and support; that the flag, the sign and token of the best type of government mankind ever saw, must never be pulled down in the presence of any foe, and that those who advocate such a cowardly and contemptible policy, that would make our republicable way the fear of the civilized world, are recreant to the plainest obligations of American citizenship."

Chronic Diarrhoea Cured.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va. I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist at that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by druggists.

A Successful School.

The Department of Pharmacy of St. Clair College has made for itself, in its two years of existence, a national reputation. At the last June commencement it graduated a class of thirty-four members, the largest in its history. At least three-quarters of the number were engaged before commencement day. Since then, the principal of the department reports that he has had no less than fifty applicants for graduates to take positions in all portions of the country. Enrollment for the fall term is now in progress, and will continue for some weeks yet. The outlook indicates a large attendance for this year.

To California via the Midland Route.

Every Friday night, at 10:35 p. m., a through Tourist Car for San Francisco, carrying first and second class passengers, leaves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City (with stop-over privileges at Salt Lake City), for all points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California.

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BANKRUPT LAW.

The Proposed Amendments to the Measure—Necessity of Keeping Them Within Narrow Limits.

Washington dispatch to New York Journal of Commerce: Reports from the referees under the bankruptcy law have been reaching the department of justice for some time for the six months ending March 31. The letters requesting these reports went out somewhat late, and the results shown have not yet been fully tabulated. In the meantime, however, the approach of the close of another half year with the end of this month has been the occasion of sending out a new set of blanks, calling for reports for the six months ending with September 30. Mr. E. C. Brandenburg, who has bankruptcy matters in charge at the department of justice, believes that the returns for both half years will be in the hands of the department within the next two months, and that the gross results can be embodied in the annual report of the attorney general. The referees are requested in each case to transmit their reports to the clerk of the district court under which they act, and the latter is directed to forward them promptly to the attorney general. The blanks call for information as to the nature of the petition for bankruptcy, whether voluntary or involuntary; the assets, liabilities and dividends paid; the expenses of administration, and whether the bankrupt has previously taken advantage of state insolvent or assignment laws, and if so in what year. While the complete results have not yet been tabulated, the examination of the reports received throws considerable light upon the operations of the bankruptcy law during the first six months of its operation.

One of the most obvious exhibits of the reports is the extent to which the law has been availed of by very small debtors to close up old obligations and begin business life anew. In Alabama and other states, where the law relating to garnishment are somewhat severe, the federal bankruptcy law has been availed of by many of the colored people to settle with their creditors finally upon the basis of their resources. Otherwise the state laws sometimes permit the perpetual pursuit of a debtor by his creditor until costs and interest transfer his whole property into the keeping of the creditor for a claim originally very small. So largely has the federal law been availed of, both in these classes of cases and in cases where the debtor could not reach a final settlement, that Mr. Brandenburg and other students of the subject are disposed to doubt the wisdom of the amendments which have been suggested for limiting the privileges of the federal law to cases where liabilities exceed \$100. Among the amendments which Mr. Brandenburg is most desirous of securing are some relating to discharges generally and discharges where fraud occurs. He does not favor requiring the payment of a definite dividend of 25 per cent of any other sum in order to enable a debtor to obtain a discharge. He believes, however, that such a test might properly be applied to the second bankruptcy of the same debtor under the federal law. The fact that a business man has failed once might, in his opinion, justify the requirement of a certain security for his creditors when he again embarked in business. Mr. Brandenburg, who will probably be summoned before the judiciary committee of the house after the meeting of Congress, also favors a limit upon the exemptions granted to bankrupts, which would put them upon a more nearly equal footing in the different states.

Out of the difficulties which the friends of the debtor law fear if they open the door too wide for amendments is that the enemies of the system will take advantage of the opportunity to smuggle provisions into the bill which will impair its value. For this reason the commercial law league, in their convention at Asbury Park at the close of July, decided to limit their demands for amendments to measures which were considered essential to the proper working of the law. The second resolution reported by the bankruptcy committee declared, "That many of the apparent ambiguities in the present act are likely to be in a short time resolved by judicial construction." They did not recommend any action regarding exemptions, but limited their recommendations to a slight change in section 17, in order to make clearer the treatment of fraud, and a provision that a second or subsequent discharge should not be granted unless the bankrupt's estate shall pay a dividend of at least 25 per cent, unless upon special and extraordinary circumstances, appearing to the satisfaction of the court, such discharge may be granted without the payment of a dividend. Some such provision as this is likely to be made by the new Congress. The more simple the suggestions for amendment which are presented by the legal fraternity the more likely is Congress to act upon the subject. General Henderson, of Iowa, who was chairman of the judiciary committee which reported the bankruptcy law, will be speaker of the new house, and will make an eastern man chairman of the committee, who will be disposed to give the bankruptcy law a fair trial with such amendments as are desired by its friends. The greatest trouble in passing the bill was encountered in the senate, but it is believed that the senators will consent to reasonable amendments designed to give efficiency to the law without essentially changing its scope.

Three Boys Burned to Death.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 27.—Three boys were burned to death to-day in a fire which destroyed the dwelling of Michael Wilts, a wealthy farmer living near Buckton, Mo. Mr. Wilts escaped, but his two sons, aged eight and eleven years, and John Greece, a seventeen-year-old farm hand, perished.

Don't Know When.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—General E. S. Otis, under date of Manila, August 14, writes to the Society of the Genesee, accepting a complimentary dinner to be tendered by the society on his return to America. "The time of my return, however," the general adds, "is so far as my knowledge extends, is very indefinite and is subject to the instructions I may receive from superior authority."

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular size 50 cts. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

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